Our Boys' Clothing

Reaches a degree of excellence never found in men's tailor shops or department stores, because it is

> Designed by specialists, Cut from the most durable cloths, Made up by expert workmen Under our own careful supervision.

It is not only attractive and stylish when new, but it retains its shape, color and good appearance after long service. And as we manufacture our own goods and sell in large quantities, the price is the lowest possible for a worthy product.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Lawyer Kamber failed to shake Dr. Hor-

from the appearance of a witness, whether the truth is being told or whether there is any probability that the story told is

HAD MOST OF HIS BED WITH HIM.

Hotel Lodger Recovered Too Past From

His Consumptive Appearance.

Wednesday night. He was so consumptive

make sure it was the same man.

thin and cadaverous individual had been

metamorphosed into a corpulent old man.

He had so many suspicious protuberances that the manager called Policeman Hyer

of the Church street station and the guest was taken back to his room and searched.
Wrapped around his body they found the

blankets. Four pillow cases incased his calves. Two pairs of sheets were folded on his chest. A large bedspread filled up the hollow of his back, and his arms were swollen with twoller. It his products

swollen with towels. In his pockets were half a dozen cakes of soap and the soap dish. The manager was relieved to find the bed and bureau still in plage. The old man was hurried to Police Head-

The old man was hurried to Police Head-quarters. There they found that his name was Samuel J. Koenigin, and his picture, which had been in the rogues' gallery for twenty years, was No. 157. His record showed that he had served four terms in prison for similar offences. Magistrate Barlow, in the Tombs police court, held

GEO. W. YOUNG BUYS A SEAT.

Pays 888,000, the Record Stock Exchange

Price.

George W. Young, president of the United

States Mortgage and Trust Company, has

purchased a seat on the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Young's seat, along with several others

posted for transfer this week, cost \$83,000,

High Grade Oil Found in the Northwest

Territory.

St. PAUL, Minn., March 16.-A despatch

from Oil City, Alberta, N. W. T., says that

vast fields of the highest grade petroleum

have been discovered north of the interna-

tional boundary line, in Alberta and Atha-

basca. The territory thus far prospected shows an area of 200 square miles. Subter-ranean reservoirs have been tapped, and

l flows as from artesian wells. The discovery was made in the Mormon

North American Stock Increase

At a special meeting of the North Ameri-

can Company held in Newark yesterday

the stockholders voted to increase the

the stockholders voted to increase the capital stock from \$17,000,000 to \$50,000,000. They also voted to enlarge the board of directors and to offer \$5,000,000 of the new stock issue to the stockholders. As already announced, the increase in capital will be used to take over electric light and traction properties in St. Louis.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue Building Corpora-

tion of New York City was incorporated

to-day to deal in real estate, with a capital

of \$600,000. The directors are Peter A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, Oakleigh Thorne, William H. Chessbrough and John C. Tomlinson of New York city and Marsden J. Perry of Providence, E. L.

settlements.

A thin little old man put up at Smith

**OPENED" 18 QUARTS IN TWO NIGHTS; BILL WAS FOR 31.

**BILL WAS FOR 31.

**Dank. So I destroyed that one to keep them from knowing any more.

**I didn't have to go to her to borrow money or get checks cashed. I could get, and did, all the checks cashed I wanted to in the Murray Hill, the Vanderbilt or any of the other hotels around Forty-second street. Lawyer Kamber failed to shake Dr. Horton on cross-examination, and the defendant's case rested with his testimony alone. In summing up. Dr. Horton's counsel reminded the jury that by her own admissions Mrs. Berry had no license to sell liquors, and that therefore, assuming the doctor's story to be true, she was obliged to sue for "money loaned" in order not to bring herself within the reach of the law. Deputy Attorney-General Collins, who is counsel for the Excise Commission, was in court while the trial was proceeding, and he seemed to pay particular attention to this phase of the case.

In his charge to the jury Justice Clarke

After Floating a Boarding House in Drink Dr. Horton Resists a Suit for Balance and the Jury Finds in His Favor-Exeise Department Lends a Curious Ear.

The fumes of a Tenderloin orgy that stirred the inmates of a Forty-fifth street house two years ago drifted into the Supreme Court yesterday and so tickled a dozen grinning jurors impanelled before Justice Clarke that they relieved the "angel" of the occasion from the demands for money made by the "lady of the house.

Hattie D. Berry of 127 West Forty-fifth street was the plaintiff. Dr. Stephen F. Horton of \$13 Main street, Peekskill, but

street was the plaintiff. Dr. Stephen F. Horton of 813 Main street. Peekskill, but formerly of 503 Fifth avenue, was the "angel." Mrs. Berry sued for \$158 which she alleged Dr. Horton owed her for "money loaned"; the doctor, while admitting that he had spent a matter of \$570 in her boarding house in nine days, denied that he had ever borrowed a cent from her or that he owed her a dollar.

Dressed in a dark blue sailor suit, with a white stock encircling her neck, Mrs. Berry related that Dr. Horton had been introduced to her in February, 1903, by a Mrs. Sulzberger, a friend of Mrs. Berry's divorced husband, as an "all right good fellow," with a substantial bank account in Peekskill. Finding this to be correct upon investigation, Mrs. Berry gave him the freedom of her house, and proceeded to cash his checks. The checks were met in due course, and later, between March 7 and 18, when Dr. Horton rushed in and made three quick touches in succession for \$50, \$100 and \$8, she accommodated him without taking any security or expecting anything in return. But Dr. Horton failed to pay back the loans when she asked him for her money, and although the doctor had written her a couple of letters addressed to "My dear Kid," in which he promised to pay her as soon as he had the money, he never did so. So she sued.

"What sort of an establishment do you keep?" Lawyer Henderson asked her on cross-examination.

"A boarding house for actresses," was

"A boarding house for actresses," was

"Sell any wines or liquors there?"
"Certainly not, sir. I never did."

"Have you got a liquor license?" continued the lawyer.
"No, sir. I don't need one."
Dr. Horton is a sturdy, good looking

Dr. Horton is a sturdy good looking young man, married, and apparently determined not to spare himself in fighting what he characterized afterward as an "impudent case of blackmail." Summarized, his story ran about as follows:

"I first met Mrs. Berry on Feb. 17, 1903. I was taken to her house by Mrs. Sulzberger, whom I had met a few hours before in a place in Thirty-fourth street. When we went to Mrs. Berry's I had \$50 with me in cash, a bunch of bananas and a bank we went to Mrs. Berry's I had \$50 with me in cash, a bunch of bananas and a bank book. I stayed there four days, altogether, and after the fifty was gone I drew checks to the total of \$275, payable to Mrs.

checks to the total of \$275, payable to Mrs.
Berry. She had called up my bank the
first day and found I was all right.

"What did the money go for? Well, wine.
She drank some. I drank some—in fact,
everybody in the house had some. It
was served by a man called Sharkey, in
Mrs. Berry's employ. I saw Mrs. Berry
every day, and, I guess, every night too.
The last check I gave her was for \$100 for
twenty bottles we drank that last day.

"About ten days afterward I went there
again for two days. I was alone that time

again for two days. I was alone that time and spent \$105 on wine, for which I gave her a check; twenty-one bottles, I think it was. A week later I called again, and stayed for the night only. That cost me \$40 for wine, on another check; no liquors at all. I was with a friend that time, and we all drawk together.

at all. I was with a friend that time, and we all drank together.

"The last visit I paid to the house was in the middle of March. I thought I'd been done on the wine bill the time before, and I made up my mind this time that I'd keep tabs on what was opened and pay for that and no more. Well, I stayed two days and nights and opened, by my reckening, eighteen quarts of wine and two bottles of liquor. I didn't pay her just then, but a couple of weeks after I gave her a check for \$100, the amount I said I owed. She came to my office and demanded \$158, showing me a bill for thirty-one quarts and two bottles of booze. I told her I owed her only a hundred, and wouldn't pay her a cent more.

owed her only a hundred, and wouldn't pay her a cent more.

"Then she began making trouble for me. Her man, Sharkey, kept coming to my office, every day nearly, for that \$58. To try and stop his persecutions, I wrote her that I'd send her some money when I had it, being short at the time, but that didn't seem to stop his coming. Finally one day he came right up to see me in Feekekill; so I took him by the collar and threw him out, telling him at the same time that I'd break his neck if he ever bothered me again. And he never did. She started on a new tack.

"About January of last year I got a letter from Lawyer Kamber, telling me that there was a balance of \$158 due to H. D. Berry on account," which I had better pay quick

was a balance of \$188 due to H. D. Berry on account.' which I had better pay quick if I didn't want legal proceedings instituted. Now, I buy a lot of expensive books on the instal ment plan, and some of them I was then buying from a firm called Berri & Co. My wife, Lillian B. Horton, attends to the book accounts, and when I got that letter I thought wight says it was about those book accounts, and when I got that letter I thought right away it was about those books, as I owed Berri & Co. about \$50 at the time. So I dictated a letter which my wife transcribed, asking Mr. Kamber for an itemized bill. I never got any reply to that until I was served with a summons in this action, and then I knew I'd made a mistake. But, of course, I wasn't going to be fool enough to tell my wife that then. You don't suppose I'd ever have dictated. You don't suppose I'd ever have dictated that letter to her if I thought it was about this woman's claim?

"I never borrowed a cent from Mrs. Berry

"I never borrowed a cent from Mrs. Berry and she' knows it. Everything I ever owed her was for wines and liquors and such stuff, and I paid her all that was coming to her. I had a good notion I'd been done at that. And I'd have paid her that \$58, too, to keep her quiet, if I thought that would have put an cud to it all. But I knew it wouldn't, and I made up my mind to fight it out and tell the truth in court if hecessary. Now she won't even credit me with the hundred i paid her. And that's the only check I haven't got. My folks had got wind of the affair then, and had seen the other three checks come back from the



Weigh the pros and cons.

Tan top-coat for knockabout wear; \$15 to \$32.

Dark knee length for wear anywhere; \$15 to \$30.

Rain-coat for use when the sun shines too; \$18 to \$35. Paddock if well built and stylish are you; \$26 to \$40. All ready.

Boys' spring overcoats too. ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

	Three Breadway St	GISP
258	842	1250
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.
		THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

MEYER GUGGENHEIM IS DEAD

HEIMS OF THE SMELTING CO.

He Began as a Vender of Stove Pelish and Established the Greatest System of Smelters-Divided Fortune With His

Word was received in this city yester day of the death, at Palm Beach, Fla., of Meyer Guggenheim, whose extensive mining and smelting interests made him one of the best known men in New York financial circles. Mr. Guggenheim went South for his health three weeks ago. Pneumonia caused his death after a short illness. His son Daniel was on his way to Palm Beach at the time, having been notified on Wednesday of his father's serious condition.

to pay particular attention to this phase of the case.

In his charge to the jury Justice Clarke said in part:

"As we justices sit here in court almost all the tragedy and comedy of life pass before us. Almost every characteristic trait and weakness of frail human nature comes under our notice, and we become acquainted with the innermost details of all the temptations that beset the path of youth and age. This is one of those cases in which such distressing facts are revealed.

"To solve the justice of these cases we must apply to them the rules of law, governed by common sense and the wisdom of human experience, in arriving at a just conclusion, a fair and impartial verdict. You men sit there not as abstractions but as men versed in the affairs of the world, acquainted with its sins and sorrows, and able to judge, from the appearance of a witness, whether The results of Meyer Guggenheim's many years of activity in the business and mining world stand to-day in the name of his seven sons, who are leading spirits in the American Smelting and Refining Company-otherwire known as the Smelting Trust-but it

wice known as the Smelting Trust—but it was Meyer Guggenheim's money and counsel, coupled with their own ability, that made them what they are.

Twenty years or so ago Mr. Guggenheim divided the greater part of his fortune among them, and the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons was formed. The firm name is accurately descriptive, for it was the father who, although not a partner, trained, advised and commanded the sons in their business problems. All of them are now rich, and some are nearly as rich as their father was.

rue.

"Mrs. Berry can only recover for money loaned. If Dr. Horton actually does owe her for wines which he drank and failed to pay for she cannot recover in this action. Nor could she recover at all, for she has no license to sell liquor. But if you are prepared to believe her version that she loaned recover to this mean on a slight acquaintance father was.

Mr. Guggenheim was born in Langnau.

Switzerland, in 1828. At 19, with his father
and four sisters, he sailed for America in a
sailing ship. The voyage took nearly four
months and on the ship were Barbara Meypared to believe her version that she loaned money to this man on a slight acquaintance but after due introduction, and expecting no pecuniary reward for the service save only the return of the money which she says she loaned without check or security, then she is entitled to a verdict.

The jurors took just five minutes to make up their minds that she wasn't. ers and her family, who came from Langnau.
Mr. Guggenheim and Miss Meyers saw a
good deal of one another on the voyage, and
five years later, in Philadelphia, they were

In Philadelphia, Mr. Guggenheim went to peddling various goods. One of these was stove polish. He was making a good profit out of this, but he wanted more and had a chemist make an analysis of it. After that he made stove polish for himself at a cost of about 15 per cent. of what he had been paying, and sold it for a greater profit. Later, in the same way, he sold and then manufactured glue.

Curiosity, not fickleness, caused him

& McNell's Hotel in Washington street Curiosity, not fickleness, caused him frequently to change his business, although he made money out of everything that he undertook and eventually drifted into the sale of white goods, from which he made his first million. He made a specialty of Swiss embroideries, learned everything he could about them, was a hard, intelligent worker and had an accurate knowledge of conditions. looking that the kind hearted chambermaid put an extra blanket on his bed. Manager Waddell saw him enter and cracked a joke with the night clerk about his silky Dun-Yesterday morning the manager saw his guest depart, but he had to rub his eyes to

When his first children were born he was not a rich man and their education, a they had finished courses in the High Sci in Philadelphia, was gained in active busi-ness. The younger children had every educational advantage that money could The elder sons joined their father in busi

ness, and one of them, Daniel, was sent to Switzerland to learn everything about the embroidery trade there. Guggenheim & Pulaski was the firm name then, but in 1881 t was dissolved and became M. Guggenim's Sons. The four eldest sons joined it. The firm was moved to this city and became one of the largest importers of Swiss embroideries in the country. The sons worked bard, as their father had done, and prospered, leaving the business only when they saw greater possibilities in when they saw greater possibilities in smelting, in which their father started them

smelting, in which their lather started them, stipulating that the remaining brothers were to go in as equal partners.

Mr. Guggenheim was venturesome, although a careful business man, and drifted into mining through a business associate who had secured an option on a mine in Colorado. He was soon paying so much to smelters that he thought smelting must be a paying business, so he investigated and put \$80,000 in the stock of a smelting company in Denver. One of his sons was sent there to get at the details of the work, and he made 150 per cent on his investment. He asked more questions, learned enough to satisfy himself, and in 1888 he built for M. Guggenheim's Sons a fine smelter at Pueblo, Col., at a cost of \$1,250,000. ich to smelters that he thought smeltin

the record high price. Mr. Young announced some time ago that he would resign as president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company at the coming meeting of the board of directors.

One of the seats posted for transfer is that of Bayard Dominick of Dominick & Dominick, who resigns. Francis C. Carley, a brother-in-law of Oliver Harriman, will become a member. That was only the beginning. The That was only the beginning. The firm erected smelters in other parts of the country, east and west, in Mexico and in South America, until they ranked among the leading producers of precious metals in the world. They did much to develop the mineral resources of Mexico. Then they erected large refining works in Perth Amboy so that they could smelt ores and refine the products of their smelters. In all of their plants no expense was spared to obtain the highest possible efficiency from the use of the newest machinery and use of the newest machinery and

Vhen the American Smelting and Refin ing Company was formed the Guggenheims held out, preferring to be independent. Later they joined it. To pay for their plants the trust nearly doubled its capital stock, but the price was not dear and the Guggenheims became leading spirits in the his corporation.

the big corporation.

Mr. Guggenheim was intensely proud of Mr. Guggenheim was intensely proud of his sons and their success, but they never knew it from him. He never praised them to their faces. He was unsparing with his criticism of them and relentless in having them adhere strictly to his ideas of business duty. He had smelting and mining interests of his own, but his interest in them was less than that he had in his sons' enterprises. They have planned and carried terprises. They have planned and carried out successfully big deals. They were enthusiastic over others which he disapproved of and, after heeding his warnings, they learned later that his judgment was

orrect.

Of the seven sons, Isaac, Daniel, Morris, Solomon R., Benjamin, Simon and William, the second son, Daniel, is the executive head. They have large mining interests, and the Guggenheim Exploration Company is in itself a great undertaking. The family live at 36 West Seventy-seventh street, and have offices in the Empire Building, in lower Broadway. Besides the seven sons, a daughter, Mrs. Louis F. Rothschild, survives. The body will arrive in this city on Baturriay.

Browning, King & Co



RAIN COATS

The Long Swagger Rain Coat from \$15 up is universally popular.

The Paddock Rain Coats are somewhat newer and more stylish -silk lined to the waist-\$25 to \$35. A new Hat? It's time to-day.

"A roof was our refuge," said Beau Brummell,

Broadway At 32d Street



"now you wear your sketter.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

White, mode, tan, grey and black Doeskin Gloves. One clasp and one button fastening or Biarritz make. uitable forstreet or driving. 1.00 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Spring Derbys

1.90 Smarter in style than others sell New designs for No Middlemen's Profits.

\$1.50 Derby The best hat ever offered at the

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

"A collection remarkable for average high level,"-EVENING

"A remarkable lot of Oriental "More varied than Mar-ugs."—THE SUN. quand's."—THE AMERICAN. At Unrestricted Public Sale

This (FRIDAY) & Saturday Afternoons at 2:30 o'clock

Kare Oriental

of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries

"Not since the great Marquand sale have there been such rare and beautiful Rugs shown at these galleries.

"This monument of the Oriental Art of Rugs is incomparable. Mr. Marquand's was not so varied in exquisite elements."-Henri Dubois. IN THE AMERICAN.

To Be Sold by Order of

H. E. BENGUIAT & SON. SAN FRANCISCO,

Who are about to establish themselves in this city and make this sale for the purpose of introducing their business.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby of THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.

BANK LOANS SANS INTEREST.

CUSTOM IN WALL STREEET, SAYS CARSE OF HANOVER NATIONAL.

Jacob Berry & Co. Kept a Handsome Account There and Berrowed \$100 .-000 a Day Sometimes on Notes-Bank Lost Nothing When They Went Up.

Henry R. Carse, assistant cashier of the Hanover National Bank, testified yesterday before Referee Stanley W. Dexter in the bankruptcy proceedings against Jacob Berry & Co., the stock brokerage firm at 42 Broadway which failed last November for \$250,000 trying to bear stocks on a bull market. Mr. Carse admitted that on Nov. 25, the day before the firm's failure, the bank lent the firm \$45,000.

"How was this arranged?" James Rose berg, counsel for the creditors, asked. "Mr. Bennett of the firm." replied the witness, "telephoned me that he had sundry loans in banks and other places covered by sundry stocks and bonds, and these were

offered as security. Mr. Carse said that the loans were made by the bank on a general agreement be-tween the firm and the bank. He refused

to produce this agreement. Q. What was the custom of making loans to Berry & Co.? A. A note was signed every morning by the firm or by some one represent-

Q. What sort of a note? A. Promissory Q. What collateral was deposited? A. No ollateral was deposited except such security as we might have in our hands.

Q. What securities did you get from Berry & Co.? A. The chief security that we had was the good name of the firm. Mr. Berry had been doing business in Wall Street for forty years and the firm stood high. A good name ought to be worth semething.

Mr. Carse testified that on Nov. 28 and 29. few days after the failure of the firm, the bank sold, through Halsey & Hudnut, on the Stock Exchange, all the securities in the hands of the bank. He did not know what disposition was made of the proceeds of the sale, but a cash balance of \$3,310 was turned over, he said, to the re-

Counsel for the receiver handed the firm's counsel for the receiver heatest the firm a passbook to the witness and asked him to read from it all the loans of \$100,000 or less made to Berry & Co. by the bank between Oct. 1 and the date of the failure. This he refused to do, saying that to him it seemed

he refused to do, saying that to him it seemed to be an unnecessary exercise.

The referee ruleu that the pass book hight be put in evidence. Counsel for the creditors read from its entries of loans on Oct. 4, 5 and 6 of \$100,000 sach, and asked the witness whether they had been secured. Mr. Carse didn't know. Some he thought had been and some had not. Mr. Rosenberg read other entries of loans for the same amount on Oct. 7, 10, 14, 12 for the same amount on Oct. 7, 10, 14, 12 and 13. These loans the witness did not remember. Loans on Oct. 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 25, most of them for \$100,000, had been arranged largely by the witness. Mr. Cavas admitted that the agreement

which he said the bank had originally with the firm regarding the loans had not been reduced to writing. When no other col-lateral was offered to secure a loan, a promlateral was offered to secure a loan, a promissory note, he said, was always put up. There were times, the witness said, when the firm asked for larger loans than the bank would grant. No interest was charged on the loans.

"The consideration," said the witness, "was the brokers' account. The firm had a handsome account with the bank and received no more accommodation than such

ceived no more accommodation than such an account entitled them to. It was just such accommodation as we would extend to other reputable firms. We did what other banks do; we violated no law and we

did nothing unusual."

The witness was ordered to produce at the hearing on March 21 the original agreement with Berry & Co. and a transscript of the notes.

PISTOL ORDINANCE VALID.

Jerome Tells How the Aldermen's Constitutionalists Tertured It.

The concealed weapon ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen a month ago was upheld in part yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Dowling, who dismissed the writ of habeas corpus sued out by John Palmieri in behalf of Michael Vigiliano, the first victim of the ordinance. Vigiliano was found guilty in Special Sessions a few days ago and sentenced to a month's im-

Mr. Palmieri attacked the ordinance or the ground that the Aldermen have no power to impose so severe a penalty as that of six months and \$250 fine, which is provided for in the new ordinance. He also declared that in characterizing the offence as a "minor offence" the board had created an offence which is neither a felony nor a misdemeanor. District Attorney Jerome in reply said

that he had drafted the ordinance himself. but that the "minor offence" clause had been inserted by "the great constitutional lawvers who are on the board. They believed," Mr. Jerome added, "that by not using the word misdemeanor they were avoiding a constitutional pitfall. I told Tim Sullivan they could call the offence an alabazam or any other old thing they wanted to, if they would only pass the bill. And they

did."

Vigiliano was first sentenced to three months by Magistrate Moss, but he was released on a writ, on the ground that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction.

So far as the ordinance in oreating a "minor offence" purported to confer on Magistrates jurisdiction to try and sentence offenders it has been propounced invalid. offenders it has been pronounced invalid. The prisoners are entitled to trial in Special

No Complaint; Everybody Satisfied. David Kramer of 425 East Eighty-second street, who shot and killed Abraham Meyer of 265 West 114th street in a quarrel in saloon at 1714 Lexington avenue a month ago, was discharged in the General Sessions yesterday. There was no evidence that Kramer hadn't been justified. Even mem-bers of Meyer's family didn't think Kramer should be prosecuted. The Wanamaker Stores

This Afternoon at 3 o'clock

Our Piano Store Presents Mendelssohn's HYMN of PRAISE

Sung by the following artists:

Solo Quartette

Tenor, Mr. PAUL DUFAULT 38 Soprano, MRS. VIOLA WATERHOUSE Alto, MISS MARGUERITE HALL Double Quartette

MB. EDWARD G. BOYS MRS. GRACE DUTTON MRS. CHARLOTTE MILLER

5:30 o'clock

MISS MILLIE E. POTTGIESEB MR. BERTRAM Fox at the Piano

Men's \$15 SUITS And OVERCOATS

A BRIEF for Men's Clothing at WANAMAKER'S.

MRS. LYSBETH R. CHAPIN

MR. L. B. ADAMS at the Organ

To the man who is prepared and willing to spen Fifteen Dollars for a Spring Suit, Overcoat, or Raincoat we say-get it at WANAMAKER'S. And this is why: Because we are firmly convinced that nowhere this city over can there be had a suit, overcoat or raincoat equal to these at the price. We consider them the best values that even we have ever offered.

For instance, the Spring Sack Suits are of black thibet and neat gray worsteds and cheviots; cut long, narrow and with semi-full backs; wide lapels, a little more angular than formerly-all these seeming trifles, and more, which go to make stylish clothes. This summary:

Overcoats of Oxford mixed cheviotes; Sack Suits of neat gray worsteds and iote for Spring; silk-lined and faced to cheviote; stylish and serviceable. \$15. edge, 42 inches long; dressy and service-

2 inches long; lined with fine quality renetian cloth, satin sleeve-linings. \$15.

Men's Raincoats of dark gray worsteds and black thibet; quarter-lined with black Venetian cloth. These coats are

Top-coats of covert cloth, 34 inches made on the same patterns as our finest overcoats—broad shoulders, loose hangings. \$15.\(\frac{1}{2}\) Also a stock clean-up of our heavy-weight Worsted Trousers for Men-one hundred and eighty-three pairs in all. At \$4 a pair; our regular \$5 to \$7 values.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Spring Shirts Made to Order

EVERY well-dressed man knows the importance of wearing smart, good-fitting shirts. We know that we

appreciate. One of the greatest successes of our Men's Wear Business is our Custom Shirt-

The work, from beginning to end, is done under the direct supervision of one of the best designers in the craft.

The fabrics shown compose the finest and largest collection of strictly imported goods to be found in this country. We want to show them to you.

Prices of shirts made to your order, are as follows: Percale, \$3. Madras, \$3.50 and \$5.

Satin Broche, \$3.50. Rayee Crepe, \$3.50. Sylphide Crepe, \$5. Silk, \$6.

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's and Women's

Sack Suits of black thibet; double and single-breasted; lined throughout with fine quality Venetian cloth; very dressy suits. \$15.

Underwear Under-Price

BUT for a slight spot or a small break on these garments, mended so as to be can make shirts that he will almost unnoticeable, they are regular goods. These trifling imperfections make them under-

> price. Note the 'way-down prices: WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

About five hundred and eighty pieces. Of white ribbed cotton; Vests, high neck, with long or short sleeves. Drawers, in knee length, trimmed with knitted lace. 18c Each: Seconds of 25c Qualities

Nine hundred Garments, of white ribbed lisle thread. Vests, with long or short sleeves. Drawers to match, knee length, lace-trimmed, wide at knee.
Medium-weight white ribbed cotton
Vests, with long sleeves; drawers to
match, ankle length. 30c Each; Seconds of 50c Qualities

MEN'S UNDERWEAR Four hundred and eighty fine gage white ribbed cotton Shirts and Drawers Shirts with long sleeves; drawers have

30c Each: Seconds of 50c Qualities One hundred and sixteen garments, Ecru-color ribbed cotton Combination Suits, neatly trimmed and finished, well

50c Each; Seconds of \$1 Qualities Under-Price Store, Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Pormerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway, Pourth Ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BANK PRESIDENT EDWARDS OUT.

Richard L. Edwards, president of the National Bank of North America, resigned on Thursday of last week and at the same time Charles W. Morse was elected a vice-president. Mr. Morse is understood to have a controlling interest in the bank and the change is the result of the failure of the directors to reelect him vice-president when he was abroad last Japuary. when he was abroad last January.

After a meeting of the directors on Jan

After a meeting of the directors on Jan.

13 the announcement was made that he had
failed of reelection and that hereafter
there would be only one vice-president.

Mr. Morse has been adding to his holdings
of the bank's stock recently. The official
reason assigned for Mr. Edwards's resignation is old age and poor health. Mr. Edwards is about 70 years old.

The directors have not parmed a suc-

The directors have not named a successor to Mr. Edwards. They will meet again next Thursday. Although his resignation went into effect last Thursday, Mr. Edwards remains at his deak in the bank and it was said yesterday that he would remain there for several weeks to com-He was formerly president of the New York Gold Exchange Bank. In 1879 he became president of the Bank of the State of New York and in 1902, when that bank was merged with the National Bank of North America, he was made president of the enlarged institution. the enlarged institution.

James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, has been talked of for the vacancy, but he said

yesterday that he did not want to leave Chicago. Lackswanns Bridge Blocked. A barge get stuck in the draw of the Lackawanna Bailroad bridge of the Passaic River at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon and put the road out of commission for an hour and a half. A tug which had the barge in tow could not release it. The barge was shifted at 6 o'clock and the draw was swung into position.

HARTFORD RAILROAD DEAL The New Haven Road Got On the Inside Through Certain Steekholders.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 16.-Financia circles here to-day learned for the first time the inside of the deal by which the New Haven Railroad, through President C. S. Mellen, acquired a few days ago the controlling ownership of the Hartford Street

trolling ownership of the Hartford Street Railway Company.

New York brokers who bought up the Hartford Gas Company so quickly that its president didn't know anything about it until the deal was closed, stepped into this transaction as representatives of the United Gas and Electric Company, and were ready to buy the street railway at 250. Several leading stockholders declined to sell to any outsider until the New Haven Railroad had a chance to bid. Then came an offer at once from the New Haven road that it would give 250, or \$3,000,000, for the street railway. Both parties started to bid for the stock when President Mellen authorized an offer of 285, or \$3,420,000, for this property. an offer of 285, or \$3,420,000, for this property and it was quickly closed.

RECEIVER FOR CASKEL.

Man Accused of Getting Ribbons on False Pretence Held for Examination.

Judge Adams of the United States Dis triot Court has appointed Robert C. Ten Eyck receiver in bankruptcy for the assets Milton Caskel, jobber in ribbons and silks, of 605 Broadway, fixing his bond at \$1,000. Caskel is the man who was arrested on

Wednesday night by Central Office detectives on the complaint of Boerme Leerberger of 1836 Seventh avenue, one of his creditors, who charged him with obtaining \$500 worth of silk ribbons under false pretence.

Caskel was arraigned in Jefferson Market court yesterday and held in \$1,000 bail for avanimation next Tuesday.